

## WICKER'S MANY USES

ARTICLES OF FURNITURE GIVE  
DISTINCTION TO ROOM.By No Means Costly, and Any One  
With Taste Will Be Able to Select  
Just What Is Required for  
the Apartment.

While rooms are delightfully attractive furnished throughout in wicker, it still remains true that one or two pieces of wicker furniture add distinction to almost any room. Sometimes this piece or two has been added for effect; sometimes for comfort. Perhaps some of the older wooden furniture has given out, and some wicker has been added at a lower cost than it would have been possible to duplicate the older pieces for; or, again, perhaps it has been impossible to match in color or kind the worn-out furniture. So it can be seen that wicker will solve many problems, writes Ethel Seal Davis in the Philadelphia North American.

Among the different colors offered for choice, we find the natural willow—unstained. And, instead of this seeming raw and crude, in some rooms it gives a very unusual note, especially an hour-glass armchair at six or eight dollars. Another good color is mocha brown, and there are two particularly attractive greens—forest and sea green.

A wicker sofa costs about thirty-five dollars, the covering of the upholstered seat cushion being extra.



In Dainty Wicker.

But a five-foot box davenport in willow has been seen for \$23. The wicker flower stand is about four dollars and a half, and the footstool, three dollars.

Imagine a living room in a little summer cottage furnished in this wise: Cream walls and white woodwork, a sage-green summer woolen rug, sea-green wicker furniture, including table, desk and desk chair, davenport, window bench, bookshelves, two straight wall chairs and two armchairs—one a wing and the other with a side pocket for magazines. For the notes of color in this room we will depend on the window hangings, which are dull-rose upholsterer's silk; the pictures, which should all be framed in black, and the flowers, which should be used in profusion.

One of the prettiest sets is a window bench—a most attractive piece of furniture, and a nifty little book trough. What will we not adapt! Time was when troughs were used only for holding water or feed for animals; and here we have them in our best Sunday-go-to-meeting rooms, with books in 'em! In almost any shop the seat might be priced at \$15 and the book trough at eight dollars in a 1x3-foot size.

## For Chapped Hands.

There is nothing better to keep your hands from chapping, and to keep them soft, than glycerine and vinegar. Fill a bottle about half full of glycerine, then fill up with strong vinegar and shake well. Keep where it is handy. After washing your hands and while still moist put on a few drops and rub until dry. You will never be troubled with rough hands.

## Chiffon Blouses.

One of the interesting developments of the styles is the blouse of chiffon or crepe de chine which shows a little tucked vest of organdy or linen, with a folding or flaring organdy or linen collar. The use of handkerchief linen with chiffon strikes one as a little heavy at first, but the combination is really attractive.

## Unique Bridal Shower.

Give the bride who is going into a new home a shrubby shower, to which each friend brings a bulb or cutting of her favorite shrub, with directions as to its care. To have these lasting suggestions of friends would make her new grounds not only a place of beauty, but a garden of happy memories.

## KERCHIEFS ALL IN COLORS

Modest White No Longer in Fashion,  
Even for Wear With the After-  
noon Costume.

New handkerchiefs are a riot of color. White kerchiefs are certainly not on display. The fashionable handkerchiefs to be worn with tailored suits are in solid colors, or the same thing with a quarter-inch hemstitched hem in white. The colors run all the way from a dainty shell pink, palest blue and most delicate lavenders to navy blue, dark brown and crimson.

For afternoon wear the colors are not quite so pronounced. There will be the merest threads of color bordering the white handkerchief or the initial will be worked in a color.

Again, the background of a white embroidered letter will be of a color woven in with the white, but there is sure to be a touch of color somewhere.

While most of the handkerchiefs are finished with a narrow hemstitched hem, even for formal wear, there are others showing the dainty scallop inclosing a bit of marea embroidery, also the initial, all carried out in a pretty color.

It would seem the polka dot never goes out of fashion, for one of the new designs shows in the center of the handkerchief in a solid blue, while the wide border is dotted with white. Stripes, cubes and odd colorings may be found by those seeking after the freakish.

Borderings in plaids are new and are not at all as loud as one might think.

The white centers with wide border of the plaid finished with a very narrow hem of lawn in the predominating color of the plaid are very smart indeed.

Those with solid, dark color centers are nice, too, but they suggest the handkerchief less than do those with the white centers.

## NOVEL FANCIES IN FOOTWEAR

Shoes, With Their Trimmings, Have  
Become a Most Important Part  
of the Costume.

The fan-shaped plait and the rosette are the prominent trimmings of the house and evening shoe now, and the place to wear them is at one side of the shoe instead of in the center. There must also be a handsome ornament or buckle made of chased metal with a huge colored cabochon stone in the middle.

Brocade, gold and silver tissue, and ribbon are used for the plaits, and furnish a change from the tulle or velvet background employed lately for the purpose.

The value of the buckles makes the remark "without ornaments" necessary when the price of the footwear is stated. They are copies in many cases of old designs and some are so cleverly contrived that they look really antique.

Furniture brocade has been found so comfortable for house footwear that it is in high favor and the short, rounded toe is popular, the rosettes and ornaments making up for the paucity of covering on the instep.

## CHARMING ROBE

Robe of old blue souple satin formed  
or made with a long cape.

## Variety for Afternoon Wear.

There are two types of afternoon gowns this summer, the more simple kind of sprigged Dolly Varden materials, frilly to a degree, and the afternoon dance frock, which is of more pretentious fabrics.

## PROFIT AND PLEASURE IN BEE INDUSTRY



A Well Arranged Apiary.

Beekeeping for pleasure and profit is carried on by many thousands of people in all parts of the United States. There are many places where an experienced beekeeper can make a good living by devoting his entire time and attention to this line of work. It is usually unwise, however, to undertake extensive beekeeping, the U. S. department of agriculture says, without considerable previous experience on a small scale, since there are so many minor details which go to make up success.

The average annual honey yield per colony for the entire country, under good management, will probably be twenty-five to thirty pounds of comb honey or forty to fifty pounds of extracted honey, the latter being more productive owing to the fact that the comb is used repeatedly instead of being made anew by the bees each time. The money return to be obtained from the crop depends entirely on the market and the method of selling the honey. If sold direct to the consumer, extracted honey brings from ten to twenty cents per pound, and comb honey from fifteen to twenty-five cents per section. If sold to dealers, the price varies from six to ten cents for extracted honey and from ten to fifteen cents for comb honey.

The location of the hives is a matter of considerable importance. As a rule it is better for hives to face away from the prevailing wind and to be protected from high winds. In the North, a south slope is desirable. It is advisable for hives to be so placed that the sun will strike them early in the morning, so that the bees become active early in the day, and thus gain an advantage by getting the first supply of nectar. It is also advantageous to have the hives shaded during the hottest part of the day, so that the bees will not hang out in front of the hive instead of working. They should be so placed that the bees will not prove a nuisance to passers-by or disturb live stock. This latter precaution may save the beekeeper considerable trouble, for bees sometimes prove dangerous, especially to horses. Bees are also sometimes annoying in the early spring, for on their first flights they may spot clothes hung out to dry. This may be remedied by removing the bees from the cellars on days when no clothes are to be hung out.

The plot on which the hives are placed should be kept free from weeds, especially in front of the entrances. The grass may be cut with a lawn mower, but it will often be found more convenient and as efficient to pasture one or more head of sheep in the apiary inclosure.

The hives should be far enough apart to permit of free manipulation. If hives are too close together there is danger of bees entering the wrong hive on returning, especially in the spring.

As a rule, it is not considered best to keep more than one hundred col-

onies in one apiary, and apiaries should be at least two miles apart. There are so many factors to be considered, however, that no general rule can be laid down. The only way to learn how many colonies any given locality will sustain is to study the honey flora and the record of that place. The beekeeper must then decide for himself the best number to be kept and where they shall be placed.

## Hives.

The type of hive most generally used in this country consists of a plain wooden box holding frames hung from a rabbet at the top and not touching the sides, top or bottom. Hives of this type are made to hold eight, ten or more frames.

Whatever hive is chosen, there are certain important points which should be insisted on. The material should be of the best; the parts must be accurately made, so that all frames or hives in the apiary are interchangeable. All hives should be of the same style and size, and should be as simple as it is possible to make them, to facilitate operation. As a rule, it is better to buy hives and frames from a manufacturer of such goods rather than to try to make them, unless one is an expert woodworker.

Hives should be painted to protect them from the weather. It is usually desirable to use white paint to prevent excessive heat in the colony hot weather. Other light colors are satisfactory, but it is best to avoid red or black.

## Hive Stands.

Generally it is best to have each hive on a separate stand. The entrance should be lower than any other part of the hive. Stands of wood, bricks, tile, concrete blocks, or any other convenient material will answer the purpose. The hive should be raised above the ground, so that the bottom will not rot.

## Directions for Manipulations.

Bees should be handled so that they will be little disturbed in their work. As much as possible, stings should be avoided during manipulation. This is true, not so much because they are painful to the operator, but because the odor of poison which gets into the air irritates the other bees and makes them more difficult to manage. For this reason it is most advisable to wear a black veil over a wide-brimmed hat and to have a good smoker. Gloves, however, are usually more an inconvenience than otherwise. Gauntlets or rubber bands around the cuffs keep the bees from crawling up the sleeve. It is best to avoid black clothing, since that color seems to excite bees; a black felt hat is especially to be avoided.

Superfluous quick movements tend to irritate the bees. The hive should not be jarred or disturbed any more than necessary. Rapid movements are objectionable, because with their peculiar eye structure bees probably perceive motion more readily than they do objects.

## FERTILIZERS FOR BERRIES

Tankage or Peruvian Guano, Ground  
Bones, Sulphate of Potash and  
Soda Are Recommended.

The following are recommended in the culture of this fruit:

Tankage or Peruvian guano, 600 pounds per acre; fine ground bone, 1,000 pounds; low-grade sulphate of potash, 600 pounds; nitrate of soda, 100 pounds.

All these materials may be mixed, applied after plowing and before setting plants and thoroughly incorporated in the soil by harrowing.

Dried blood, 200 pounds per acre; low-grade sulphate of potash, 600 pounds; tankage or Peruvian guano, 600 pounds; basic slag, meal, 1,000 pounds; nitrate of soda, 100 pounds.

The slag is not mixed with the blood, tankage or guano, as it causes a loss of ammonia. It is better to apply the slag by itself, but all of the others may be mixed before application.

"Early and often" is the successful grower's cultivation motto.

## Cows for Fertilizing.

Some liberal minded farmers are beginning to feel the necessity of more fertilizer and they are buying cows for the purpose of manufacturing this on the farm. More fertilizer is an important question with many a farmer, and there is no better way to secure it than handling dairy stock and producing it at home.

## Neatness is Essential.

If there is any man who needs to be neat in his work it is the dairy farmer. Remember that the dairyman is producing human food every day and it should be produced under the best of conditions if he is going to make a first-class product.

## Whip Ruins the Colt.

Hitching a colt with a lax horse which requires the constant use of the whip will nine times out of ten ruin him.

## Benefit of Testing.

The testing association shows which cows make a profit and which are most deserving of your care and feed.

WESTERN CANADA'S  
NATURAL RESOURCESPETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS, COAL  
AND FARM LANDS.

The developments that have taken place recently in the oil and gas fields of Western Canada have but added another to the many previous evidences that have been produced, showing the great wealth that has been an unknown asset for so many generations.

The latest reports from the oil fields at Calgary show that there is a production there that would appear to equal the best paying fields on the continent. Experts have been on the ground for some time. It is said that one of the wells is able to produce 2,000 gallons an hour. If this is so there are but about a dozen wells in the world of greater production. During the past week discoveries of surface indications have been made which show that oil exists over a considerable portion of Alberta and Saskatchewan, while in Manitoba there have also been showings. At Battleford, Saskatchewan, a few days ago discoveries were made which led to the filing for leases on twenty thousand acres of land, all having strong surface indications. Companies were formed to carry on immediate work, and in a couple of months, or probably less, the story will be told whether oil exists in paying quantities.

But there are also the coal deposits and the natural gas deposits that are helping to make of Western Canada one of the wealthiest portions of the continent.

With the grain fields covering these hidden riches it is no wonder that a continued range of optimism is to be seen everywhere. Early reports of seeding of all grains being successfully completed all over the country are followed by reports of excellent and strong growth everywhere. During the first week in June most of the wheat had reached a growth of from twelve to twenty inches, with the most even appearance, almost universally, that has been seen for years. Oats appeared equally well, and covered the ground in a way that brought the broadest kind of a grin to overspread the farmer's countenance.

Barley, a favorite with the hog raisers, had taken good root, and was crowding oats for a first place, as to length of shoot. Cultivated fodder grasses are getting great attention, as a consequence of the inclination to go more largely into mixed farming, and the raising of hogs, cattle and horses. The weather is reported fine, just what is needed, and if present favorable conditions continue, the grain crop of Western Canada for 1914 will be the largest average in the history of the country.—Advertisement.

## A Constant Fear.

"Didn't you say Tewkesbury enjoyed a large income?"

"No. I said he had a large income."

"What's the difference?"

"In Tewkesbury's case there is a great deal of difference. He has gerophobia and is incapable of enjoying anything."

## Her Object.

"Henry, where have you been?"

"It would be a waste of time to tell you, my dear. You wouldn't believe me."

"Perhaps not, but I wish to estimate from your manner of speaking the number of drinks you have had."

## Mystical Number on Coin.

No one seems unwilling to accept a 25-cent piece, even though there are on each coin the following hoodoo combinations: Thirteen letters in the scroll held in the eagle's beak; thirteen feathers in each wing; thirteen tail feathers; thirteen upright bars in the shield; thirteen arrowheads; thirteen leaves on the branch; thirteen letters in the words "quarter dollar."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU  
Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery  
Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. No Stinging—  
Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye  
by mail free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

## Obbliging.

"My wife will borrow trouble."

"Send her over here, then. We've got plenty to lend her."

## Cures Old Sores, Other Remedies Won't Cure.

The worst cases, no matter how long standing, are cured by the wonderful, old reliable Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil. It relieves Pain and Heals at the same time. 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

## Wakens Something Akin.

To be able to appreciate anything excellent reveals that something akin to that excellence also dwells in ourselves.—The Christian Register.

## How To Give Quinine To Children

FERRILINE is the trade-mark name given to an improved Quinine. It is a Tasteless Syrup, pleasant to take and does not disturb the stomach. Children take it and never know it is Quinine. Also especially adapted to adults who cannot take ordinary Quinine. Does not cause nervousness nor ringing in the head. Try it the next time you need Quinine for any purpose. Ask for Quinine original package. The name FERRILINE is blown in bottle. 25 cents.